Title : Combined Discussion on the Statutory Resolution regarding disapproval of Manipur University Ordinance, 2005 (No. 3 of 2005) promulgated by the President on 13th October, 2005 and Manipur University Bill, 2005. (Resolution negatived and Bill Passed).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up item no. 23 and 24 together.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House disapproves of the Manipur University Ordinance, 2005 (No. 3 of 2005) promulgated by the President on 13 October, 2005."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): Sir, on behalf of the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Manipur and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motions moved:

> "That this House disapproves of the Manipur University Ordinance, 2005 (No. 3 of 2005) promulgated by the President on 13 October, 2005."

> "That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Manipur and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI PRABODH PANDA : Sir, I would like to say that I am not against the content of the Bill but just I am against the procedure which has been taken as the route for promulgating ordinance. The Leaders of the UPA Government when they were in the Opposition Bench, were used to protest the ordinance procedure. So, I think, when they are in power, they should follow the same procedure and same idea. The ordinance is not the only route for passing the Bill and an enactment. I am just against the procedure and, I think, in the coming future the Government will not take such steps only using the route of promulgating ordinance. This is my submission.

Moreover, it is placed in the Rajya Sabha and it has been forwarded to the Standing Committee. In the Standing Committee, some recommendations are there. Though most of the recommendations have been followed by the Government, yet the Session is here. What is the hurry? They did not wait for the Session. It would be better to put it in the Session itself without going to that route of promulgating ordinance. That is why, I am against this procedure. This is my submission.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU : Sir, I may be allowed to speak from this seat because my seat is a little inconvenient.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please continue.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU : Sir, I would like to extend my support to the Bill for granting of Central University status for the State of Manipur. This is a laudable piece of legislation particularly for the people of North-East and the State of Manipur. It was very much deserving since very, very long time. But, at the same time, I would like to caution the Government that an impression should not be created that rewards are given when there are certain troubles in particular States. When there is some kind of hue and cry, then some announcement is made and benefits are provided. I am saying because this impression is being generated and felt all across particularly in my State of Arunachal Pradesh. I am very, very happy for this Bill to be introduced but, at the same time, I am very sad that the long-pending demand for the granting of Central University status for the State of Arunachal Pradesh has not been brought in.

The State of Arunachal Pradesh has only one University. The Arunachal University was recently named as Rajiv Gandhi University. When this was passed in the State Assembly, the Chief Minister and the Education Minister

stated that we have named it 'Rajiv Gandhi University' because by renaming after the name of Rajiv Gandhi we will get more funds and a Central University status will be granted. If renaming is being attributed with getting more funds or granting of status, then, it is very, very unfortunate....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No running commentary.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU : I would like to see that all the States of North East at least have one Central University in each State. Now, Manipur deserves very much a Central University looking at the contribution being made by the people of Manipur, particularly in the field of culture and sports, for the nation.

For that, I would congratulate the hon. Minister and the Government for bringing forward this Bill.

If we talk about the North-Eastern Region, a more liberal approach is required from the Government of India. Most of the States are resourceless. They face extreme paucity of funds in the North-Eastern Region which makes it very difficult to set apart funds and take care of its own Universities. Further, the condition of higher education in the North-Eastern Region is very much pathetic.

I would like to mention here that the only University of Arunachal Pradesh was established in the year 1984. Even after 21 long years, only 12 conventional subjects are being provided for the students. Today, the need is that along with those conventional subjects, job-oriented subjects like computer science, information technology, business management, bio-technology, which are very much required in this age of the 21st century, should be there. The important point is that even the basic science facilities are not there in the University. Along with Arunachal Pradesh, I would be very much happy if Central University status is granted to the State Universities of Tripura and Sikkim also.

The hon. Minister has stated earlier that we need to have patience. The question is: But patience for how long? I am not standing here favouring a particular political party. But even the previous hon. Minister for HRD also had not done anything for my State. Be it NDA or the UPA, the position is the same. What we need is a strong sense of commitment on the part of the Central Government. An act of insensitivity from the Government of India will do no good for getting the North-Eastern Region into the line of mainstream. This has to be understood in true perspective by whichever party is governing at the Centre.

I would just like to mention about the status of the higher education there. We have only one University which came into being only in 1984. Even after 1985 till the University came into the financial grid of the UGC, the State did not benefit from the Central Plan. In the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the UGC granted an amount of only Rs.75 lakhs. In the Ninth Plan, the UGC's grant was only Rs.2.70 crore. In the Tenth Five year Plan, the UGC allocation was an amount of Rs.4 crore. The Grant-in-Aid from the State since the inception of the University till 1999-2000 was only Rs.24.76 crore. The investment for the development of higher education, therefore, has been very much minimal. It is totally a historical negligence on the part of the Central Government. What we need is that it should be taken care of properly because if we see the resources of my State or any other State of the North-Eastern Region, the resources are very much meagre. We cannot take care of a University. We have only one University and we have been urging for a long time to have more. The previous hon. Minister also visited the University on an occasion of Convocation. There also, he refused to give the status of a Central University to Arunachal Pradesh. The previous Minister was from my own party. But I strongly criticise that this kind of attitude should not be adopted. The present Government should also see that such an attitude is not adopted.

I would have loved to see hon. Cabinet Minister in the House. Since he is not available, I would like to request through you, Sir, to hon. MOS to convey this message and request the hon. Minister and the Government to bring another legislation for central university for the State of Arunachal Pradesh along with the States of Sikkim and Tripura in this Winter Session only. While replying for this discussion, I would like to hear a commitment, a strong commitment from the hon. Minister that it will be done because we have no more patience left. I must make it very, very clear. We have been maintaining patience for so long but for how long? I have repeatedly been asking this. In this regard several demands have been made by the university students' delegations, MPs delegations, the State Governments' delegations. Now, we are hitting a wall at the end. This is the time. If these States are not taken care of then it will send a very, very negative and wrong message to the people of the North-Eastern States. I would not like to take much time but my appeal finally is that please try to understand the sentiments of these States which are being neglected for so long. This is the right time to re-correct that negligence, those wrong acts committed against the North-Eastern Region and, particularly, my State of Arunachal Pradesh.

With these words and welcoming this particular Bill, I would like to conclude this speech.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I rise to participate in the discussion on the consideration of the Manipur University Bill, 2005. I wholeheartedly support this Bill. This Bill was earlier passed by the Rajya Sabha on 30th November, 2005.

Sir, on 13th October, 2005, the Manipur University Ordinance, 2005 was promulgated and the University of Manipur was converted into a central university with immediate effect. I, on behalf of the people of Manipur, its Secular Progressive Front government, the University fraternity and on my own behalf, do extend our heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government. This is one of the many achievements of our UPA Government during the last about one and a half years of its governance. For this, the credit goes to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. UPA Chairperson.

Sir, I would very humbly put on record that the month of November, 2004 will remain a memorable month in the history of Manipur. The hon. Prime Minister visited the State during this month and laid the foundation stone of the rail head at Jiribam for the national railway project; Jiribam − Tupul (Imphal) Rail line. This is to be completed by 2010, a milestone indeed, for the people of Manipur in whose land no train runs till now.

Sir, at the same time, the hon. Prime Minister handed over the historical Kangla Fort to the people of Manipur which was our seat of power for the Manipur Nation when it was conquered by the British in 1891. On 20th November, 2004, the hon. Prime Minister while addressing the 9th Convocation of the Manipur University announced that the Manipur University would be upgraded to the status of a central university.

The hon. HRD Minister laid on the Table of this House the other day, a statement explaining the circumstances necessitating promulgation of the Manipur University Ordinance, 2005. Hence, the statutory resolution moved by my hon.

friends Shri Prabodh Panda, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat and Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan holds no ground at this moment.

The Ordinance was promulgated with a sincere hope only to meet the aspiration of the people of Manipur, as a follow up action to the announcement made by the hon. Prime Minister during his visit in November last year.

Sir, higher education in the State of Manipur and for that matter the Manipur University has a long pathetic history. With your permission, Sir, let me make an attempt to briefly put it in this august House. Collegiate education in the State was started with the establishment of a degree college, namely the Dhanamanjuri College (D M College) in 1946 at Imphal, the Capital City of Manipur. This college was affiliated to the University of Calcutta (Kolkata). The University of Gauhati (Guwahati) was established in 1948 and the affiliation of the college was shifted to the University of Gauhati. A few more colleges had been established after this. Still the State is able to maintain the literacy rate above the national average.

In the late 1960s, post-graduate classes in a few subjects including my subject Mathematics were started in D M College under the University of Gauhati. It was in the year 1972, the Centre of Post-Graduate Studies of the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) was established in Imphal and the post-graduate classes of the D M College were also merged into it. Thus, the JNU Centre was meeting the educational needs of the students of Manipur at the post-graduate level while the undergraduate colleges including some professional colleges in the State of Manipur still continued to be affiliated to the University of Gauhati.

Sir, the Manipur University was established in Imphal in June, 1980, under the Manipur University Act, 1980 enacted by the Manipur Legislative Assembly (Manipur Act 8 of 1980). With the coming of the Manipur University Act, 1980, Guwahati University ceased to exercise jurisdiction in the State of Manipur and the erstwhile Centre of Post-Graduate Studies of the Jawaharlal Nehru University was merged with the newly established Manipur University.

The Manipur University has, at present, 23 post-graduate teaching departments under three schools of studies. It has also 73 affiliated colleges including a Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, three law colleges, six teacher training colleges, three technical/engineering colleges and a college of physical education and sports. The number of students presently enrolled in the teaching departments and affiliated colleges of the University is about 2,000 and 30,000 respectively. Besides, thousands of students are pursuing their studies in almost all cities of the country, including some 7,000 students in the Capital City of Delhi.

Sir, as the Manipur University started without any foundation grant and as it could not get adequate Plan assistance from the State Government in the succeeding years, it has not been in a position to create the required infrastructure and to diversify its courses to the extent required so far. At the same time, it is surrounded by Central Universities of the North-Eastern Region at Kohima, Silchar, Tezpur, Aizwal and Shillong. There has been a huge imbalance in educational facilities within the region and this has caused consequent large scale emigration of teachers, students and researchers in search of better infrastructural and academic facilities in other States. Against this backdrop and the fact that the State Government, with its limited resources, is not in a position to provide adequate funding for the overall development of the Manipur University, there has been a persistent demand for its conversion into a Central University. Besides repeated requests from the State Government for such a conversion, the Manipur Legislative Assembly have also passed unanimous resolutions to this effect on 9th July, 1999 and more recently, on 13th March, 2003.

Sir, I would also like to put on record the fact that when I was the Minister in-charge of Higher and Technical Education in 2003-04 in the present SPF Government of Manipur, we requested time and again to the then NDA Government at the Centre to consider our request for conversion of the Manipur University into a Central University but of no avail.

1500 hrs.

To put the record straight, the then HRD Minister was not willing to convert his own *Alma Mater*, the Allahabad University into a Central University and our present UPA Government has done it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, among the salient features of the present Bill, I have nothing to comment because the Bill is a nice piece of legislation. But we have got certain things to be recorded. The present clause (1) of Statute 17, which provides that the Manipur Institute of Technology, Imphal shall be maintained by the University, needs special mention because this institute was originally started as a Government college and was unable to grow properly for want of funds. During my tenure as the Minister-in-charge of Higher & Technical Education, the college was taken out of the Government and handed over to a State level Society headed by the Chief Minister, when the present nomenclature 'The Manipur Institute of Technology' was given to it and thus enabling the institute to limp back slowly to its present status.

Sir, among the Officers of the University under clause 11 of this Bill, both the Proctor and the Dean of Students' Welfare are not listed under this particular clause. One of the most important things is that the students of my State are always active and sensible. They always associate themselves with all issues of the State including the demand for conversion of the Manipur University into a Central University. Here, may I, therefore, draw the kind attention of this august House that after the promulgation of the Manipur University Ordinance 2005, the present Manipur University Students' Union is enquiring if the Students' Council under Statute 40 is going to replace the elected student body, the Manipur Students' Union for all time to come. I would like to request the hon. HRD Minister to look into the matter in order to have the continuance of the election of the student body, Manipur Students' Union as is being done in other universities of the country over and above the Students' Council under Statute 40.

All these amendment, I do understand, can be done very well under different clauses 11(9), 29® and 31(1) of the Bill. I would, therefore, urge upon the HRD Ministry and the Government of India to accommodate such amendments when they are brought to their notice.

Sir, maybe, I have made a comparatively long submission for which I beg to be excused. Lastly, may I now very humbly and respectfully request each and every hon. Member present here to join me to support this Manipur University Bill, 2005 and pass it unanimously.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN: Thank you Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir. I rise today to support the Manipur University Bill 2005 and request the hon. Members of the House to support the same and pass it in the interest of education and in the interest of the people of the State of Manipur.

I shall be very briefly observing some of the provisions. But before that I want to take one or two minutes just to give the background. As has already been mentioned by my hon. colleague Dr. Meinya, the people of the State of Manipur had been demanding for quite some time to have a Central University in the State. They had also suggested that the Manipur University, established in 1980, be converted into a Central University as early as possible. I feel, the Government has rightly done the thing to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Manipur.

The State of Manipur is spread over an area of approximately 22,000 sq. kms. having a population of about 23 lakhs. Geographically, the State is divided into two tracks; the hills comprise five districts and the plains comprise four districts. It is bounded by Myanmar on the East, Nagaland on the North, Assam and Mizoram on the West and Myanmar and Mizoram on the South. The total forest area is about 17,000 square kilometres which is more than 75 per cent of the total area of the State. The main occupation of the people is agriculture while a good number of them is dependent on the forests for sustenance. The State language is Manipuri and there are 29 other dialects including Tanghul, Paite, Lushai, Thadou and Kuki. As we all know, Sir, the Manipuri people have a very high cultural tradition, and in the field of sports and games, they have put on record their excellent performance at the national and international levels. Literacy rate is quite high. It is around 70 per cent. There are more than 3,600 schools, 73 colleges and one University. The per capita income is about Rs. 8,750 for the fiscal year 2003-04.

With this background, I would now like to discuss some of the provisions of the Bill and would most humbly suggest on some of the clauses incorporated therein. Once again, I reiterate that I support the Bill wholeheartedly and while supporting it, I put forward my suggestions for appropriate action.

To be brief, I come to clause 5 of the Bill about the objects of the University. Here, my suggestion is that the faculties of Engineering and Technology, Management, Medicine and Law should be included. I would further suggest that in the objects of this University Bill, it has been stated that it is to educate and train manpower for the development of the State of Manipur. I would like to suggest that it is not only for the State of Manipur. The language may be modified like this: "The Union of India and the State of Manipur in particular." It is because the education system is for the whole country and the State is only housing the University.

Now, I come to clause 21, which is about the Authorities of the University. I have already stated that the State of Manipur is quite rich in games and sports activities; and in the Authorities of the University, there are six Authorities. There is a provision that there may be such other Authorities, but considering the sports activities of the State I would suggest that after the Authority, the Finance Committee, the Authority, Sports Board should be included in clause 21. Specifically, the Authority's Sports Board may be included. There are certain things which I would like to point out. There are powers of the Vice-Chancellor to convene meetings of the Authorities like the Executive Council, the Academic Council and the Finance Committee. I am sorry to note that there is no such power of the Chancellor though he is the Head of the University as per the provisions of the Bill. He will be presiding over the convocations of the Universities and presiding over the meetings of the Court, whenever present. So, I would suggest that the Chancellor should be having some power in regard to convening of a meeting of the Court and I would say that the Vice-Chancellor should have the power to convene a meeting of the Court including a convocation meeting in consultation with the Chancellor as is the case with many universities including Central Universities.

Next I come to a very small thing. Kindly permit me to say like this. At present it has been provided that there are 11 members of the Executive Council and 7 members will be forming a quorum. As we all know, it is very difficult to have a quorum, having the presence of 7 members out of 11. And what will happen? It might be imagined that meetings of the Executive Council duly convened may fail due to want of quorum and then the Vice-Chancellor would have no alternative than to take recourse to his emergency powers under clause 13, sub-clause (3) of the Bill. Taking recourse to emergency powers every now and then by the Vice-Chancellor of any University, in my opinion, is not good for the health of the University.

Therefore, in the coming days when some amendments will be made, this provision of having a quorum of seven members may be modified.

There is another thing that I would like to point out. A very important authority of the University is College Development Council which will be having its control over the colleges. It would be guiding the different colleges maintained by the University. There are about 73 colleges in number. Now, in Clauses 21 and 25 of the Bill and Statute 32 of the University in the First Schedule of the Bill, it has been given that the College Development Council will be acting along with the Executive Council. That means, the College Development Council and the Executive Council will be acting together so far as the guidance and control of the affiliated colleges are concerned. I feel this is not a good proposition. Whatever the College Development Council might recommend will be going to the Executive Council for a final decision. This is the procedure. Sir, through you, I would bring this to the notice of the Government for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

PROF. BASUDEB BARMAN : Sir, I shall not take much time. One thing is that the first Chancellor and the first Vice-Chancellor will be appointed by the Visitor. It is good. They will be having a tenure of five years. In my opinion, that

is also good. But the first Court, the first Executive Council, the first College Development Council and the first Academic Council are having a tenure of three years each. Most surprisingly, in regard to the constitution of these authorities, namely the Court, the Executive Council, the College Development Council and the Academic Council, it has been provided that the Court will be having not more than 30 members, the first Executive Council will be having not more than 11 members, the first College Development Council will not be having more than 10 members, and the first Academic Council will not be having more than 21 members. All the members are nominated by the Visitor. I accept this.

But in the Bill there should have been some provisions about the constitution of these authorities. There is no mention anywhere in this Bill about the constitution of these authorities. Only a few months back, if we remember, this august House considered and passed the Allahabad University Bill. We remember that in that Bill, all these provisions about the constitution, powers and functions of the different authorities were there. ...(*Interruptions*) I am sorry I shall not be taking more than two minutes. Kindly allow me. But here these provisions are not there. I presume that the first Executive Council and subsequently the first Court of the Manipur University will take steps to have appropriate new and additional Statutes for constitution of these authorities as well as procedure for their formation through democratic ways keeping in view the object of the University.

I may mention hereâ€"and it is most interestingâ€"that the provision for the constitution of all these authorities are not given. But the provision for the constitution of the Finance Committee has been given. Somehow, it has come like that. Also, there has been a mention about the Students' Council. I have seen that in Statute 39 but the functions of the Alumni Association have not been provided. Only there is a mention of Alumni Association. But in Statute 40, the functions of the Students' Council have been mentioned. This is good but there have been some omissions in respect of the Alumni Association.

In the end, the only thing that I would like to say is that I support this Bill. I would request and appeal to all the hon. Members to pass this Bill. I would also request the Government to duly consider in the coming days whatever suggestions I have suggested or observed here.

श्री मोहन सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मणिपुर विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं।

पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में पढ़ाई-लिखाई के लिये विश्वविद्यालय और उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाओं की खास जरूरत है। जब हम लोग इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ते थे तो उस समय मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा,नागालैंड के तमाम विद्यार्थी इस विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ते थे। बाद में उन्होंने राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में उन राज्यों का नेतृत्व भी किया। लेकिन जब वर्ा 1966 में जवाहर लाल यूनिवर्सिटी दिल्ली में स्थापित हुई, इसके कुछ कैम्पस पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों और लेह में खोले गये तो उधर के लड़कों का शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए इलाहाबाद और दिल्ली आना रुका। पूर्वोत्तर में कई राज्यों असम, मेघालय, आइजोल में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्याल थे, लेकिन मणिपुर और अरूणाचल प्रदेश को छोड़ देने का कोई औचित्य नहीं था। इस काम को भारत सरकार को पहले ही करना चाहिए था। जबकि 1980 से विश्वविद्यालय वहां काम कर रहा था। सात लाख से लेकर 22-23 लाख की आबादी के छोटे-छोटे राज्य हैं, उनके संसाधन ऐसे नहीं हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की किसी संस्था का अपने संसाधनों से वे समुचित ढंग से उपयोग कर सकें और जो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग है, इसकी भी जो समझदारी है, उस पर भी अनेक प्रश्नचिह्न लगते हैं, क्योंकि उसकी ओर से दिये जाने जो अनुदान हैं, उनका ज्यादातर आधार वहां की गुणवत्ता, विश्वविद्यालयों की उच्चता को देखकर नहीं बल्कि राजनीतिक आधार पर है। ऐसी हालत में केन्द्रीय सरकार का विश्वविद्यालय के क्षेत्र में कूदना सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता थी और उसकी पूर्ति भारत सरकार ने की है। इसके लिए हम उसे धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन कुछ बातें मैं सुझाव के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं। जब मैंने सांगोपांग इस विश्वविद्यालय के विधेयक का अध्ययन किया तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि पिछले सत्र में हमने इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम पारित किया था। जो विश्वविद्यालय सवा सौ वर्ाों से काम कर रहा था, उसे भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दिया। हम लोगों ने उस समय भी भारत सरकार को धन्यवाद दिया था। यह विधेयक करीब-करीब कुछ क्लाजेज को छोड़कर हूबहू उसकी प्रति लग रहा है। उसमें उस समय जो कमियां नजर आई, वे कहीं नहीं गईं, उनका बाद में मूल्यांकन हुआ और कमियां ये सामने आई कि अब जो केन्द्रीय स्तर के विश्वविद्यालय बना रहे हैं, इनके संचालन का पूरा दायित्व अफसरशाही के सुपुर्द हो रहा है। जो वहां से निकले हुए ग्रेजुएट्स हैं, उनकी सलैक्शन एकेडेमिक काउंसिल में न कोर्ट्स में और न एक्जिक्यूटिव काउंसिल में हो पा रहा है। उसमें ऐसा प्रावधान था और इसमे भी प्रावधान है। कोर्ट्स के लिए जो वहां के रजिस्टर्ड ग्रेजुएट्स होंगे, उनमें से भी कुछ को मनोनीत किया जायेगा। लेकिन पहले प्रथा थी कि जो रजिस्टर्ड ग्रेजुएट्स थे, उनके चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि ऐसी संस्थाओं में आते थे और कोर्ट के मैम्बरान ही एक्जिक्यूटिव का चयन करते थे। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासन से चुने हुए जो रजिस्टर्ड ग्रेजुएट्स हैं, उन्हें निकाला जा रहा है। उनका भी मनोन्यन करने का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है। इस हिसाब से हम आग्रह करना चाहते हैं कि रजिस्टर्ड ग्रेजुएट्स का इलैक्शन के आधार पर निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि जितनी भी सर्वोच्च संस्थाएं हैं, उनमें एकेडेमिक काउंसिल से लेकर कोर्ट्स और एक्जिक्यूटिव काऊंसिल तीनों में होना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे याद है जब मैं इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी यूनियन का अध्यक्ष था, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने हिन्दुस्तान भर के विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्र यूनियनों के अध्यक्षों का एक सम्मेलन सेन्ट स्टीफन कालेज में बुलाया था। उस जमाने में कुल 82 विश्वविद्यालय हिन्दुस्तान में होते थे। आज इनकी संख्या दो सौ के ऊपर पहुंच रही हैं। तब इनकी संख्या सीमित थी। लेकिन पूरे देश में विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों का एक जबरदस्त आंदोलन हुआ था। डा.बी.के.आर.वी. राव जी उस समय देश के शिक्षा मंत्री थे। तब मानव संसाधन विभाग नहीं था। तब इसका नाम शिक्षा विभाग होता था। डा. दौलत सिंह कोठारी, जैसे महान वैज्ञानिक यू.जी.सी. के चेयरमैन भी उस सम्मेलन में उपस्थित थे। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने हम लोगों की तकलीफों और कठिनाइयों को सुना। हमने उनसे आग्रह किया कि विश्वविद्यालय में हमारी जो अपनी ग्रीवान्सेज है, उन्हें हाईलाइट करने के लिए, उनका समाधान करने के लिए जितनी भी प्रशासकीय संस्थाएं हैं, उनमें विद्यार्थियों और छात्र संघों का प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए और उस समय यह राय बनी थी कि एकेडेमिक काउंसिल से लेकर एक्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल तक स्टूडैन्ट्स रिप्रेजेन्टेशन ही दिया जायेगा और एक आदेश यहां से निर्गत हुआ था कि जो कक्षा के टॉपर लड़के हैं, ऐसे लड़कों को एकेडेमिक काउंसिल, में छात्र संघों के प्रतिनिधियों को कोर्ट और एक्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिल में प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जायेगा। अब उसे समाप्त किया जा रहा है। मुझे इस बात को कहने में बहुत अफसोस हो रहा है कि भारत सरकार के जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं, वहां परंपरागत ढंग से जो छात्रसंघ थे, उनको समाप्त किया जा रहा है। काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में एक अरसे से चुनाव ही नहीं कराया जा रहा है। इसलिए जब हम विधेयक पास कर रहे हैं तो छात्रसंघों का प्रावधान भी इस विधेयक के साथ होना चाहिए, यह मेरा आग्रह है। यह बात बिल्कुल दुरुस्त है कि अब छात्रसंघों में वह स्थिति नहीं रही जो पहले थी। अब इसमें माफिया किस्म के लोग आने लगे हैं, इसलिए राजनीति में भी आने लगे हैं। गुंडा किस्म के लोग, ठेकेदार किस्म के लोग

छात्रसंघों में चुनाव जीत रहे हैं, इसलिए हम विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा में भी ऐसे लोगों को देख रहे हैं। इसके माने ये नहीं है कि ऐसे ही होता रहेगा। लोकतंत्र की परिपाटी है और लोकतंत्र में गंगाजल की तरह अपने प्रवाह से अपनी गंदगी को साफ करने की क्षमता होती है। लोकतंत्र की धारा इतनी मज़बूत है कि जो इस तरह के असामाजिक तत्व इसमें प्रवेश कर रहे हैं, यह धारा उनको किनारे करके अपनी स्वच्छता को बरकरार रखेगी। इसलिए किसी बहाने से छात्रसंघों को समाप्त करना मेरी नज़र में ठीक नहीं है। छात्रसंघ लोकतांत्रिक राजनीति की प्रथम पाठशालाएं हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि उन पाठशालाओं को बंद कर हम इस देश की सियासत को असामाजिक तत्वों के हाथों में ढकेलना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि छात्रसंघों की अनिवार्यता को बरकरार रखा जाना चाहिए। अभी यह बात इस देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सामने भी आई। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भारत सरकार से इस पर राय मांगी है कि छात्रसंघों का स्वरूप क्या हो। जैसे हम इलैक्शन कमीशन के जरिये सुझाव लेते हैं कि हम अपनी चुनाव प्रक्रिया में किस तरह का परिवर्तन करें, उसी प्रकार भारत सरकार विधिवेत्ताओं, बुद्धिजीवियों और राजनीति में लगे हुए लोगों की एक कमेटी बनाए जो अपने सुझाव दे कि छात्रसंघों की चुनाव पद्धति को, उसकी प्रक्रिया को किस तरह से निर्मल बनाने का काम किया जाए। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भारत सरकार से जो सुझाव मांगे हैं, उस दिशा में भारत सरकार को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का सहयोग करना चाहिए और पूरे देश में छात्रसंघों की अनिवार्यता के संबंध में एक गाइडलाइन जारी करनी चाहिए।

इसी आग्रह के साथ आपने जो विधेयक रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए विश्वास करता हूं कि सभी सदस्य इसको पास करने में सहयोग करेंगे।

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Sir, I am not opposed to the passing of the Manipur University Bill but I am very much opposed to the manner in which it is passed.

This Bill is a Bill to replace an Ordinance but I cannot avail the opportunity under rule 72 now. If this Bill were introduced in this House, I would have raised all these objections but that opportunity is not available in the instant case because the Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha and passed in that House. The question of leave to introduce the Bill does not arise in this House. So, I cannot raise these objections as per rule 72 and the Constitutional objections which I propose to raise now. I would like all the objections to go on record even though I am very sure that no legal reply could be given to me.

The Fourteenth Lok Sabha started functioning when the President issued the Proclamation and it would end its functioning when it is dissolved. This House functions in two ways: one, through Committees; secondly, by an extended committee, that is, the whole House meeting, that is, the Session. So, the functioning through the Session and through the Committees is the process by which the Parliament is functioning.

Article 123 of the Constitution is very clear that only in emergent situations could an Ordinance be issued and that too would have only a temporary standing. As soon as the House assembles or as soon as the Session commences, within six weeks, it would have to be replaced. This Bill has come before the House on that basis. I might point out here that the hon. Minister has stated that the Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on May 4, 2005.

It is said that the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha referred the Bill to a Parliamentary Standing Committee. So, the House was seized with the Bill. The Parliament has taken cognizance of the Bill. Now, the Bill is in the custody of the House. On that basis the Committee took evidence and submitted its report before the House in the Monsoon Session. The priority of the business is to be decided by the Government. The Government ought to have found time and the business of the House should have been arranged in such a way that the Bill ought to have been passed in the Monsoon Session. If it was not passed then, it is none of our fault. The report of the Committee also came before the House. The entire procedure was over. So, the Business Advisory Committee of the House should have found time to pass it because it was an emergent situation because there is an ordinance and it would get lapsed. So, top priority should have been given to the business of the House. On the basis of the report of the Committee, the Bill ought to have been passed then and there. The Government did not act then. Is it our fault? Let them say it. Everybody knows that it is a Bill to replace an ordinance and it has been referred to the Committee and the Committee submitted the report. No sensible person will delay the matter.

Following the constitutional provisions, the Government ought to have brought this in the previous Session. They have not done it. After the House was adjourned *sine die,* an ordinance was promulgated on the very same day, when the House was seized of the matter. In legal parlance it will be *sub judice.* When a court is seized of a matter, no authority can take up the matter. Here, the Parliament is the supreme authority in the matter of legislation. Without the legislation-making, the Parliament has no meaning.

Here is a case when the Parliament has taken cognizance of the Bill. It started functioning on it and referred it to the Committee and the Committee's report is pending before the House. At that time the House was adjourned and they brought up an ordinance. Is it proper? Is it constitutional? I would not be surprised, if in short time the Government will issue ordinance even when the House is in Session. If things go on like this, in the near future, I am sure the Government will issue ordinance even when the House is in Session.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please come to the Bill. The question is not of the Ordinance. We are discussing the

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Yes, sir. There is another aspect. The Constitution is very very clear that only in an emergent situation an ordinance can be issued. Emergent situation means ordinarily we cannot expect such a situation. For that purpose the founders of the Constitution provided article 123 to meet an emergent situation that may arise in the country. That is the purpose for which this emergency legislative power is given to the Executive. In that sense, it is okay.

But here, this is on conversion of the Manipur University into a Central University. I am reading from the statement of the hon. Minister. It is not my own statement. It says : "The conversion of Manipur University into a Central University had been a long-standing demand". He says it is a long-standing demand from the State. So, it means that he has admitted without dispute that it is a long-pending matter with no emergency. Can an emergency arise in a long-pending matter? You please tell me. That is why I said in the beginning that no legal answer can be given to me. I will immediately relinquish all these things if they can convince me with an answer.

If these people can convince me with an answer, I will bow before them. Can an emergency arise in a long-pending matter?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : It is a clear violation. That is why, I submitted that I will not be surprised if these people issue an Ordinance when the House is in Session because they have issued an Ordinance in a long-pending matter. Not only that, this Bill had been introduced in the House and referred to the Standing Committee. Then, the House adjourned and they issued an Ordinance. This is a very unhealthy practice. This is a bad mark for our parliamentary democracy. ...(*Interruptions*) Please do not repeat this hereafter. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No running commentary please.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, please address the Chair and not individuals.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Can anybody give me an answer? It is not that this is the only instance, there are so many instances and I do not want to go into details, at this stage. I am extremely sorry for the Government taking such a step.

A law should not be made in the Minister's office. A law should be made only here and not in the Ministry. A law should take its final shape here only and not in the Ministry. Only then, it should be implemented. It is our right to make a law. So, do not encroach upon our right hereafter. Let them do. Anyhow, we can only say this.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. At the same time, I disapprove the Ordinance that has been promulgated by this Government. There was no hurry to issue an Ordinance. I am one hundred per cent one with my hon. friend who has said that there was no need for an Ordinance as there was no hurry. Today, we see two Ordinances in the List of Business. This Government is bypassing the Standing Committees and going through the route of Ordinance as if there is an election tomorrow and the Government is preparing for it. That is why, they are going for Ordinances. There was no hurry to promulgate the Ordinance.

The entire House is in support of this Bill. So, there is no difficulty in passing of this Bill. That is why, the intention of the Government to issue an Ordinance is very bad. The Government is always bypassing parliamentary system and Lok Sabha and going through the Ordinance route. This is a bad practice. I am not approving of this thing, but I am supporting this Bill.

Manipur is a very beautiful part of our country. Manipur University Bill, 2005 proposes to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating university in the State of Manipur. We are supporting it. This is a long-pending demand of

the State and the North-East. I also support the hon. Members who have requested for a Central university in Arunachal Pradesh and other parts of the country. That is also necessary. The students of North East are suffering much. They are now going outside the State for their studies. They are having their higher education in other parts of the country as their institutions are affiliated outside the State and therefore, they are bound to go to other parts of the country, outside their States. That is why, a Central university like this was needed. It was rightly done by the Government. We are supporting this Bill. They should also consider establishing such universities in other parts of the country as well.

I should not elaborate about my State. My State has a population of about four crores, but we do not have a Central university. Also, we do not have any Central institution. The only thing that had been given to our State was the National Institute of Science. It was decided by the previous Government, the NDA Government to establish it at Bhubaneswar, but this Government has decided to shift it to Kolkata. This is also not a good thing. They must look at the entire country and all the States equally. They should not decide it on any political basis in which State they will have a Central university and in which part they will not have a Central university. That should not be the consideration of the Government.

Therefore, the Government should reconsider the previous decision, and should decide to have the National Institute of Science at Bhubaneshwar, which was decided earlier. This is one of my requests to the Government.

Furthermore, "the objects of this University :

> â€¦. shall be to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such branches of learning as it may deem fit; â€¦"

At the moment, the students are suffering. This Bill proposes that the University will provide courses in humanities, social sciences, etc., but courses in medical, engineering, etc. are not part of the curriculum of this University. What will the students do to get education in these streams? The students would have to go to other States of the country. I feel that this facility should also be extended to the students of the North-East States, so that the students will be able to get education in medical science, engineering, etc. The Government should consider for having a technical institute like the Central University in the North-East, so that the students from North-East can get admission, and complete higher studies in disciplines like engineering, medical science, etc.

I also support the views expressed by Shri Mohan Singh on this issue. He had mentioned that there is no scope for representation of students in the College Development Council. There are elected bodies like Student Unions and some elected representatives from among the students should represent there in the Executive Council of the University and the College Development Council.

We all know that a person aged 18 years is provided the right to vote, but the students here are not getting any representation in the Council to discuss about their problems and the development of the University. There are provisions for other elected bodies to represent in this Council, but there is no such provision in this Bill for having students representation. I would request the hon. Minister that Govt. should make such a provision in it, so that the elected representatives -- from among the students − shall get a chance to represent in the Executive Council and the College Development Council of the University.

Sir, I am from a State that has 39 per cent ST and SC population out of four crore total population of the State. The Government of India should decide to make provision for a Central University in Orissa. They are focusing on the development of tribals and Scheduled Castes. Therefore, I would request that they should have a Central University in Orissa preferably in the K. B. K. Districts, which is mostly inhabited by tribals, ST population, etc. The Government should consider for having such type of a Central University, which is not there at present in my State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Sir, I am concluding my speech. I support this Bill. I also request that all the requests, which I have made here will get due consideration.

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME (NOMINATED): Thank you, hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I stand here to support the

Manipur University Bill, 2005. The Rajya Sabha has already passed the Bill on 30 November, 2005. This Bill meets the aspirations of the people of Manipur. It was a long-standing aspiration, which the UPA Government has now addressed.

As you are aware, Manipur has been the cradle of arts, music, dance, drama, and sports. It has a very definite culture and a very unique place in the fabric of the States, which constitute the Union of this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please make your points on the Manipur Bill only.

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME : Therefore, I think that the Manipur University Bill is an appropriate recognition of the great contributions, which Manipur, as a State, has made to the Indian Union.

As you know, there are Central Universities already at Kohima, Tezpur, Aizawl and Shillong. Now, the University of Manipur is going to become a Central University. There is a request from the other States of the North-East - Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Tripura − that they should also be granted Central universities. Once that is done, the entire North-East region would be able to provide high quality educational opportunities that the nation wants to bring about in this unique region of the country.

The Manipur University is situated at Kanchipur, which is about eight kilometres from Imphal. It is on a plot of land of nearly 300 acres. It is located on the National Highway 39 which links India to Myanmar. This unique location of Manipur University provides for it a defining position in serving the nation's needs to address in terms of providing high quality educational opportunities.

Presently, the University is providing opportunities for education in Anthropology, Earth and Computer Sciences, Humanities, the Arts and Sciences. With this University becoming a Central University, subjects of study like Integrated Forestry and Inter-Disciplinary Sciences would also be introduced. This

will upgrade the opportunities of this university. This is extremely important in the context of what the State has been defining in the area of higher education. I would, therefore, like to compliment the hon. Minister of Human Resources Development and the Prime Minister on this.

During his visit to Manipur in November 2004, the Prime Minister made a very special commitment to integrate the North-East region into the rest of the nation's mainstream. With the passage of this Manipur University Bill, that commitment made by the hon. Prime Minister would be finding a very special recognition.

Concerns regarding certain finer details of the Bill have been expressed by some of the Members in this House. One of the issues I find needs to be specially taken up while we are considering this Bill is the provision that the Students' Council would have nominated members and some members that have made special contributions by being on the prize list of the University. While this structure is appropriate to address a certain concern in the University, there is also a need to provide for a Council that will represent the democratic understanding and rights of the students of the University. Therefore, perhaps an elected body would also be necessary for the University.

Once again, with the provision that I have mentioned, I would like to compliment the Ministry for bringing this Bill. It has not been delayed: It has been passed by Rajya Sabha about a fortnight back. Therefore, this Bill is an appropriate piece of legislation that has been brought to the House.

SHRI TAPIR GAO : Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill which is meant for granting the status of Central University to the Manipur University located in one of the North-Eastern States of the country. I congratulate the people of Manipur and the future generations of Manipur in advance for getting this Central University.

Manipur has got its own very unique, rich and dynamic culture among the North-Eastern States. Going a bit ahead of that I can say that the true Indian culture can be seen in Manipur. We have gone through the Manipur Bill and believe that there is no more to be added in these clauses. However, my humble submission to the hon. Minister is that job-oriented courses and science and technology subjects may be given more importance.

Manipur have its own sports, culture and drama, and it is ahead of this country in some respects. On the other hand, I would like to inform this august House that in the North-Eastern States, Manipur University has 33 per cent reservation for admission but when it is converted to a Central University, it would have 7.5 per cent reservation for ST's and 15 per cent reservation for SC's. By seeing the ethnic problems in Manipur, a clause may kindly be inserted to the effect that it may not be raised up to the all-India rating but the existing 33 per cent may be minimised

or some such percentage may be kindly be made for admissions in the University.

While supporting this Bill, I have a great regret towards the Government of India. I represent Arunachal Pradesh. We have a great regret towards this country. Firstly, during Mujibur Rahman and Jinnah time, if Dr. Gopinath Bordolai was not there, North-East could have been included in the East Pakistan. Still the Government of India, especially the hon. Ministers and the Congress Party, are haunting by what Nehru has said in 1962 during the Chinese aggression, leaving the entire North-East to the mercy of China. Why is there always discrimination meted out to the North-East? Hon. Cabinet Minister has stated in the Upper House that there will be more universities in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Tripura. Why is the Government of India waiting for a hue and cry to establish a Central University in the eastern part of the North Eastern States?

Our students from the North-East are facing a lot of problems in getting admission in metropolitan cities of the country. We have a distinct characteristic. On top of that, every year, Members of Parliament, representing the North-East are facing a lot of problems for getting admissions for the students of North-East in Delhi Universities and universities in other metropolitan cities of the country. Therefore, my humble submission to the UPA Government, especially to the hon. Minister of HRD, is this. Why not along with the Manipur Bill, Arunachal Pradesh University Bill, Sikkim University Bill and the Tripura University Bill are not taken up? It is a great regret.

My colleague has stated that the hon. Minister has said that we should have patience. What kind of patience the Government of India require to establish a Central University in eastern part of the North-Eastern State? I would like to request categorically from the hon. Minister of HRD that a statement may kindly be laid in this House while making his reply that three more Central Universities will be established, particularly in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Tripura.

15.49 hrs. (Shri Arjun Sethi *in the Chair*)

We have got a lot of colleges. I shamefully state in this August House that in my parliamentary constituency in Arunachal Pradesh, there are two colleges, whose buildings are ordinary/temporary type buildings made up by bamboos and wild leaves. Is this the situation in the 21st century? Is this the requirement of the colleges and universities in the North-Eastern Region?

We need more education and more literate people. In spite of educating the younger generations, we are lagging behind in producing good literate citizens in that part of the country. Rather, we are producing more people with underground activities. The law and order situation in that part of the country is a real problem. Therefore, better education is the only medicine. Job-oriented education is the medicine in the society for having disciplined citizens, good politicians, more academicians, more technocrats and more bureaucrats. Therefore, I have got a strong submission to make to the HRD Ministry, at this stage.

I am a proud product of the Arunachal Pradesh University. Today, I have reached this Parliament. But the condition and the situation of the Arunachal Pradesh University cannot be expressed. If the hon. Minister could visit the Arunachal University and inspect the situation on the spot, that will be the best thing for future. Therefore, I support this Bill and I wish that more universities in the North-East may kindly be sanctioned immediately. We are waiting for your statement specially for the State of Manipur. On behalf of Manipur and the entire North-East, I am proud of the fact that Manipur is getting a Central university. This means there will be more job-oriented courses, more literacy, more number of technocrats and bureaucrats. I wish all the best for the people of Manipur and I support this Bill.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Manipur University Bill. I support it because the remotest areas, the hill areas do not have the facilities which are available in the plains of the country. There was a commitment from the Government of India not only for the central university but also for giving central assistance. I think, the Central university is justified the way it is being provided. It should not only be provided in Manipur but also in other States which do not have central universities. Some of the areas that come under this are the hilly area, tribal areas, the Fifth Schedule Area, the remotest areas with international border. So, this is justified. While justifying that, the Government of India will have to consider now for establishing such universities in other destinations in other parts of the country. I refer to the Fifth Schedule Areas of the country. The Fifth Schedule Area is a constitutional boundary under article 244. The Fifth Schedule Area mostly covers the States of Orissas, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and like that. We have eight States that come under the Fifth Schedule Area. To my knowledge, we do not have that type of a university so far in the Fifth Schedule Area of the country.

While I am standing here to support, I say why should we not have a Central university in the Fifth Schedule Area especially in Orissa. When I was the Chief Minister of the State, I was able to set up three universities.

One was in the Scheduled Area of Mayurbanj, another was at Balasore and the third Culture University was at Bhubaneshwar. I had provided the funds to have a university at Koraput. But I could not set up that university due to declaration of the Elections. But later on, the present State Govt. could not set up the university at Koraput..

The State Government can take a decision now. But my proposal before the Government of India is that why should there not be a Central University at Koraput on the basis of proposals that are there with the Government of Orissa and pursued with the Govt. of India for Central University at Koraput? There is no need of going into any infrastructure. The whole set of things are there in justifying a university at Koraput.

Sir, I would conclude after seeking one clarification. The State Government of Orissa has been arguing with the Government of India to have a science institute. There is a delay. It needs to be done. So, I would like to know whether the delay is from the State Government side or by the Government of India for consideration of this institute. There is a confusion, which needs to be clarified. There was a proposal for setting up National Institute of Science and Educational Research. It was under the consideration of the UGC. The UGC Act does not permit to have this type of institute, as mentioned by the Government of India. I do not know whether it comes under the purview of the UGC or not. I think, we should know the stand taken by the Government of India and the Government of Orissa. It should be found out whether the National Institute of Science which they are proposing at Pune as well as Kolkata is under the UGC Act or not. If it comes under the UGC Act, then why not the Government of Orissa, which have requested to have this Institute, should also have it? If it does not come under the purview of the UGC Act, then why such decision was taken by the Government?

But Orissa deserves to have this National Institute of Science, when it was decided to set up at two places....(*Interruptions*) It needs to be clarified. It is not the main point that we have requested the Government of India and they have rejected it. The main point is whether the Government of India took a decision to have this National Institute of Science or the National Institute of Science and Educational Research. These are two things. This needs to be clarified.

Sir, my State should not be deprived of this National Institute. In a democracy, demand for development will be there. But one would have to justify his argument. And, here, our argument is very valid. So, the Government of India should consider these two issues so that my State of Orissa should not be deprived of this institute and the people would be satisfied with the decision of the Government.

श्री थावरचंद गेहलोत : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं मणिपुर विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक, 2005 का समर्थन करता हूँ। वास्तव में यह विधेयक समर्थन योग्य है। मेरी अपनी मान्यता है कि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में और ऐसे राज्यों में, जहां विदेशी सीमाएं लगती हैं अर्थात हमारी देश की सीमा पर जो राज्य हैं जहां जातिवाद, भाषावाद और अलगाववाद की स्थिति है, वहां पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

16.00 hrs.

मणिपुर में अभी जो विश्वविद्यालय है, वह सन् 1980 से राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित हो रहा है। हम सब जानते हैं कि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों की अर्थव्यवस्था, आर्थिक स्थिति केन्द्र सरकार के बराबर नहीं हो सकती, अत्यधिक जर्जर है। ऐसी स्थिति के कारण उस विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के लिए जो शिक्षा सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए, उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही थी। वह विश्वविद्यालय अस्त-व्यस्त स्थिति में था। इस कारण मणिपुर के छात्र कहीं दिल्ली, चेन्नई, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मुम्बई, कोलकाता आदि स्थानों पर जाकर पढ़ाई करते थे। परंतु आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं होने के कारण बहुत सारे छात्र उच्च शिक्षा के लिए इधर-उधर नहीं जा सकते थे। वे अगर पढ़ना चाहते थे तो आधुनिकतम साधनों का अभाव था। मैं समझता हूं केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बन जाने से केन्द्र सरकार उनके लिए अर्थ की व्यवस्था करेगी और जो आधुनिकतम साधन और उपकरण शिक्षा के लिए होने चाहिए, वे सब उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे। इस कारण वहां के छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा सुलभ होगी और सस्ती भी मिलेगी। इसके अलावा उन्हें बाहर आने-जाने में जो कठिनाई होती थी, वह नहीं हो सकेगी। इसलिए यह विधेयक समर्थन योग्य है।

मैं इसके साथ-साथ सरकार से एक मांग करना चाहता हूं। जैसा मैंने कहा कि पूर्वोत्तर राज्य विदेशी सीमा से लगे हुए हैं। त्रिपुरा बांग्लादेश से लगा हुआ है। बांग्लादेश की राजधानी और अगरतला में ज्यादा दूरी नहीं है। इस कारण वहां घुसपैठिए आते रहते हैं और देश के खिलाफ वातावरण बनाने का काम करते हैं। त्रिपुरा में कोई केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है। त्रिपुरा में भी एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय होना चाहिए।

ठीक इसी तरह से अरुणाचल प्रदेश की स्थिति है। वहां का भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल देखें तो पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में असम से कम नहीं है, बल्कि ज्यादा है। असम में दो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय सिल्चर और तेजपुर में हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में अरुणाचल प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय होना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि वह भी चीन से लगा हुआ है और म्यामांर से भी लगा हुआ है। ऐसी स्थिति में वहां विदेशी घुसपैठ की आशंका लगी रहती है। वहां की भावी पीढ़ी, जो नवयुवक पढ़ने-लिखने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, उन्हें ये लोग भ्रमित करते हैं और देश के खिलाफ काम करने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं। आपको और हम सबको अनुभव हो रहा है कि पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में ऐसी शक्तियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं। उन्हें रोकने के लिए उच्च शिक्षा का होना अरुणाचल प्रदेश के लिए जरूरी है। इसलिए वहां केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की आवश्यकता है। मैं उसके लिए सरकार से मांग करता हूं।

ठीक इसी प्रकार से सिक्किम में भी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की आवश्यकता है। ये सब पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं और लोगों को ज्यादा दूर आने-जाने में दिक्कत होती है। मणिपुर ि

वश्वविद्यालय राट्रीय राजमार्ग क्रमांक 39 पर स्थापित हो रहा है। इस मार्ग पर 60 दिन तक आर्थिक अवरोध पैदा किए गए थे। नागालैंड और अन्य राज्यों से वहां सामग्री आती थी, जो कि पूरी तरह से बंद हो गई। जब केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह किया गया, तब हवाई जहाज द्वारा दैनंदिनी की आवश्यक वस्तुएं वहां पहुंचाई गईं। इसलिए यह राट्रीय राजमार्ग इन्सर्जेंसी से त्रस्त है। इसके आसपास के तीन-चार जिले भी इससे प्रभावित हैं। वहां पर यह इन्सर्जेंसी पैदा क्यों हुई, क्यों युवक आतंक वादी और अलगाववादी बनाए गए, इसके बहुत सारे कारण हैं। उनमें से प्रमुख कारण यह प्रकाश में आया कि वहां की सरकार इन्सर्जेंसी से मुकाबला नहीं कर पा रही थी। इतना ही नहीं, अभी इलैक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के द्वारा यह बताया गया कि वहां की सरकार खुद इन लोगों को लाखों-करोड़ों रुपया दे रही थी, जिसके कारण वहां यह सब गड़बड़ हुई। यह विश्वविद्यालय उसी राट्रीय राजमार्ग क्रमांक 39 की भूमि पर बनने वाला है। कहीं यह भी आतंकवाद के कारण अस्त-व्यस्त न हो जाए, इसे देखने की व्यवस्था भी करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करुंगा कि इसे ध्यान में रखकर, सुरक्षा-व्यवस्था की दृटि से भी उपाय करें और जो स्ट्रक्चर आप वहां बना रहे हैं, उसमें इन सभी बातों की व्यवस्था करेंगे तो अच्छा होगा, नहीं तो आने वाले समय में कठिनाई होगी। राज्य सरकारें विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से धनराशि की मांग करती थीं लेकिन वह धनराशि उन्हें मिलती नहीं थी। अब चूंकि इस विश्वविद्यालय के कुलाधिपति अध्यक्ष राट्रपति होंगे, तो उन्हें पैसे का लाभ मिलेगा, आर्थिक दृटि से भी उनको तंगी नहीं होगी, जिससे यह विश्वविद्यालय ठीक से संचालित हो सकेगा। इस विश्वविद्यालय में मैम्बर्स होंगे, सदस्य होंगे, प्राधिकरण होंगे, जिसके कारण केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के माध्यम से, जो अभी विश्वविद्यालय है, उसका ढांचा सुदृढ़ हो जाएगा और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को उसका लाभ भी मिलेगा। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि सीमावर्ती राज्यों में भाट्ा वाद और प्रांतवाद बढ़ता जा रहा है और वहां केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है।

अगर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय होंगे तो वहां पर राट्रीय स्तर का वातावरण निर्मित हो सकेगा। इसलिए इन तमाम सीमावर्ती राज्यों में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने चाहिए। सैद्धांतिक रूप से यह मेरी मांग है और सरकार अगर इस बिंदु पर ध्यान देगी तो जो समस्याएं वहां पैदा हो रही हैं उनसे हमें निजात मिलेगी।

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU : Chairman, Sir, hon. Cabinet Minister should have been here in the House. We would like to know why he is not present in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am told that he has taken permission. Please sit down. Madam, Minister is here. She will reply to your points.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : यह जो मणिपुर युनिवर्सिटी बिल, 2005 लाया गया है इस पर माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं और मैं उन सभी का आभार व्यक्त करती हूं। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल की सराहना की है और इसकी उपयोगिता को महसूस करते हुए सभी ने सहयोग दिया है, इसके लिए भी मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करती हूं। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां उपस्थित होकर इस बिल का मौन समर्थन किया है, उन तमाम साथियों का भी आभार व्यक्त करती हूं और उन्हें धन्यवाद देती हूं।

सभापति जी, जो अध्यादेश लाया गया है, जिसके चलते माननीय पांडा जी ने, माननीय राधाकृणन जी ने विरोध जताया है, मैं उनकी भावना की कद्र करती हूं क्योंकि मैं भी पहले सांसद हूं और बाद में मिनिस्टर हूं। इस अध्यादेश को लाने का जो मकसद था, वह यह था कि राज्य सभा में जब यह बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ तो राज्य सभा द्वारा इसे स्टैडिंग कमेटी को रैफर कर दिया गया। वहां से जो सुझाव आए उनको भी उसमें सम्मिलित किया गया। उन्होंने जो 18 रिकमंडेशन किए थे, उनमें से 14 सिफारिशों को समायोजित करके इस बिल को राज्य सभा में लाने का काम हुआ। अध्यादेश लाने का कारण यह था कि एकाडेमिक सैशन जो शुरू होता है, उस समय बच्चों में कोई कमियां न रह जाए, यह देखना पड़ता है। जो बच्चों के एकाडेमिक सैशन का गैप होता है, उसमें बच्चों के हित को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हम लोगों ने इस अध्यादेश को लाने का काम किया। चूंकि किसी को भी केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा देने के लिए एप्यॉन्टमैंट ऑफ दी फर्स्ट वाइस चांसलर, constitution of the first Executive Council and Academic Council as well as appointment of the First Registrar and Finance Officer - इन सभी प्रक्रियाओं को कवर करना होता है जिस में काफी विलम्ब हो जाता है। एकाडेमिक सैशन शुरू होता है लेकिन समय पर उसका प्रयोग नहीं होता है। इसकी वजह से हमने इसे अध्यादेश के रूप में लाने का काम किया था। स्टैडिंग कमेटी में माननीय सदस्यों के जो सुझाव थे, उनको सम्मिलित करके इसे राज्य सभा ने सहमति देकर पास किया है। यहां के सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस पर सहमति दी है। चूंकि इस बिल की क्या उपयोगिता है, किस लिए इस बिल को लाया गया है, सभी सदस्यों ने इस पर प्रकाश भी डाला है इसलिए उन बिन्दुओं के विस्तार में न जाते हुए खास तौर पर माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने कुछ बिन्दुओं की तरफ जो ध्यान आकर्ति किया है, मैं उनका जिक्र करना चाहती हूं।

अरुणाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने मांग की है कि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालयों को सैंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा दिया जाए। उन राज्यों की जो आर्थिक अवस्था है, उनकी तरफ उन्होंने ध्यान दिलाया है। मैं यहां किसी तरह का आश्वासन नहीं देना चाहती हूं लेकिन उनकी मांगें बहुत जायज हैं। सरकार का भी इस ओर विशे रूप से ध्यान है। उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों की विशे परिस्थितियों से हम लोग परिचित हैं और आशा करते हैं कि उन राज्यों में शिक्षा की समस्याएं शीघ्र हल होंगी।

श्री कीरेन रिजीजू : मंत्री महोदया को आश्वासन देने में क्या तकलीफ है?

श्रीमती कांति सिंहः हमारी मंशा अच्छी है। हम पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों की स्थिति से वाकिफ हैं।

श्री कीरेन रिजीजू : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विाय है। मंत्री महोदया ने कहा कि वह हमारी समस्या को समझती हूं लेकिन उन्हें आश्वासन देने में क्या दिक्कत है। हमें आश्वासन चाहिए। â€¦ (व्यवधान)

श्री थावरचंद गेहलोत (शाजापुर) : चार्ज आपके पास ही रहने वाला है। आप निश्चिंत होकर आश्वासन दे दो।

श्रीमती कांति सिंहः आपको चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं है। â€¦ (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please hear her first.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU : I have heard her. Only then I am speaking.

श्रीमती कांति ्सिंहः उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों की जो ्स्थिति है, उस्से तमाम ्सदन और ्सभी लोग ्वाकिफ हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let her continue her reply.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU : Sir, this is against the sentiments of our State.

श्रीमती कांति ्सिंहः ्सैंट्रल ्यूनि्वर्सिटी की कुछ प्रक्रि्याएं होती हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I told you to please hear her first. Let her complete her reply.

â€¦ (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : What she has said is already on record. She has said that she completely agrees with the hon. Members, and that is on record. She has already stated that there is a need for a Central University there like other States.

SHRI TAPIR GAO : The University in Arunachal Pradesh has been established in 1984. Assurances are given from Delhi. But for how long will the people of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim go on waiting for a Central University there? ...(*Interruptions*)1

श्रीमती कान्ति ्सिंह : मणिपुर ्युनि्वर्सिटी को ्सैंट्रल ्युनि्वर्सिटी में कन्वर्ट करने के लिए अ्भी ्बिल आ्या हैâ€¦ (व्यवधान)

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU : Sir, I am walking out of the House for she has refused to give an assurance on this issue. It is a very sad thing.

16.16 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Kiren Rijiju left the House.)

...(*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती कान्ति ्सिंह : ्वहां ्स्साधनों की कमी है, इस ्बात की तरफ आप लोगों ने ध्यान आकृट कर्ाया है। राज्यों के वि्श्वविद्याल्यों को वि्त्तीय मदद राज्य ्सरकार मुह्या कराती है और य्.जी.्सी. द्वारा वि्कास के लिए ्सहा्यता दी जाती है। â€¦ (व्यवधान) हम कार्य करने में वि्श्वास रखते हैं। य्.पी.ए. ्सरकार कार्य करने में वि्श्वास रखती है आ्श्वा्सन देने में वि्श्वास नहीं रखती।â€¦ (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record.

(Interruptions) â€¦*

MR. CHAIRMAN: After this, nothing will go on record. He is speaking without my permission.

(Interruptions) â€¦*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already expunged it.

...(*Interruptions*)

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* Not Recorded.

SHRI TAPIR GAO : Since she is not giving any assurance on this matter, in protest, I am also walking out of the House.

16.17 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Tapir Gao left the House.)

...(*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती कान्ति ्सिंह : हम ्वहां की ्स्थिति ्से ्वाकिफ हैं। ्वहां की परि्स्थिति के अनुसार वि्त्तीय ्सहा्यता देते हैंâ€¦ (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (PANDHARPUR): Sir, I am supporting the views of the Members from Arunachal

Pradesh and Tripura. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no doubt that you are supporting them. But please sit down now....(*Interruptions*)

प्रो. रासा सिंह रावत (अजमेर) : हमारे सदस्यों को बोलने का पूरा मौका देना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ के सदस्यों को ऐसे शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिएâ€¦ (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती कान्ति सिंह : राज्य के विश्वविद्यालयों को वित्तीय सहायता राज्य सरकार मुहैया कराती है। यू.जी.सी. द्वारा भी सहायता दी जाती है। राज्य की वित्तीय स्थिति अच्छी नहीं होने के कारण जितनी भी यूनिवर्सिटीज़, जो अलग-अलग राज्यों में हैं, वहां की शिक्षा की क्वालिटी में कमी आ जाती है, हमने योजना आयोग का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है। इससे चाहे राज्य के विश्वविद्यालय हों या केन्द्र के विश्वविद्यालय हों, उन्हें समुचित मदद दे सकेंगे, इस संबंध में भी हमने योजना आयोग का ध्यान आकृट कराया है।

अन्य राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालयों की ओर भी माननीय सदस्यों ने ध्यान आकृट किया है, मैं उन्हें कहना चाहूंगी कि जिन समस्याओं के बारे में कहा गया हैं उन पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया गया है। आज सदन में जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है उसके लिए तमाम उन लोगों ने समर्थन दिया है जो ऐसे क्षेत्र से हैं जो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पिछड़ा हुए हैं। उत्तर-पूर्व के ऐसे राज्यों में जहां इस तरह की मदद की ज़रूरत है वहां शीघ्र सहायता कर सकें, इस बात पर भी विचार करेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने स्टूडेंट काउंसिल का ज़िक्र किया है। यह प्रावधान है कि उसे अपनी स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप विश्वविद्यालय के प्राधिकारी महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी जो विजिटर हैं, के अनुमोदन से इसे संशोधित कर सकते हैं। स्टेट की सैंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी नार्म्स को छोड़कर एज़ पर रिक्वायरमेंट स्टेट में किसी चीज़ की रिक्वायरमेंट है और उसमें कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी जो विजिटर हैं, उनकी अनुमति लेकर शिक्षा को और भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

माननीय सदस्य श्री बसुदेव बर्मन ने चिकित्सा, शिक्षा और विधि संकाय को विश्वविद्यालय से जोड़ने की बात कही है। अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय इन सब और अन्य संकायों को अपने स्टैट्यूट में जोड़ सकेंगे, विधेयक में ऐसी व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है।

सभापति महोदय, एक माननीय सदस्य की शंका थी कि एस.सी.एस.टी. के लिये आरक्षण की व्यवस्था होगी या नहीं? मै उन्हें बताना चाहूंगी कि मणिपुर में केन्द्रीय विश्व विद्यालय बनाया जा रहा है उस राज्य में एस.सी.एस.टी. का बाहुल्य है। मैं उनका और सदन का ध्यान विधेयक के खंड (8) की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं। चूंकि लोगों को शंका हो रही है कि इसमें कमी आ सकती है, इसलिये विधेयक की खंड(8) के परन्तुक में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि सैंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी बनने के बाद सभी कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों के लिये स्थानीय आवश्यकतानुसार विश्वविद्यालय उचित व्यवस्था कर सकेगा।

सभापति जी, इसके अतिरिक्त माननीय सदस्यों ने जिन बिन्दुओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है, उन सब को विधेयक के खंड(8) में समायोजित कर लिया गया है। इसको शंका की दृटि से नहीं देखा जाना चाहिये। इसलिये इन सब प्रावधानों को इसमें सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के अनुसार माननीय सदस्यों ने जो रिकमैंडेशन्स दी थीं, हम लोगों ने अधिकांश को समायोजित कर लिया है। विधेयक मे दिये गये प्रावधानों के अनुसार जहां जैसी जिसकी ज़रूरत होगी, उसके अनुसार उसकी पूर्ति कर दी जायेगी।

सभापति जी, माननीय श्री पांडा जी ने आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा जो बात उठायी है, मैं समझती हूं कि मेरी बात से वह सहमत होंगे और अपने संकल्प को विदड्रा कर सहयोग प्रदान करेंगे।

SHRI B. MAHTAB : Sir, I just want to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister regarding the Central University. Generally, Central Universities are established to focus on a particular subject. For example, I can cite Jawaharlal Nehru University. Osmania University focuses on Indian languages. Similarly in North-East, most of the Central Universities are focussed on specific areas, specific subjects, specific regions and on specific people.

We would like to know whether a Central University will be established in the scheduled areas of Orissa catering to the needs of the tribals. ...(*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती कान्ति सिंह : सभापति जी,माननीय सदस्य ने उड़ीसा के बारे में जानकारी चाही है जबकि यह विधेयक मणिपुर विश्विद्यालय के बारे में है और हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं, यह मैं उन्हें अवगत कराना चाहती हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Mahtab, you have made your point.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRABODH PANDA : Sir, I am not against the Bill. I support and welcome the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Panda, are you withdrawing the Resolution?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA : I am satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Minister. I am withdrawing my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Resolution moved by Shri Prabodh Panda be withdrawn?

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in the State of Manipur and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 48 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 48 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

16.27 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193